ade had been removed, custom-houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Execu-tive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from

would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and net be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State.

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Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant that the powers of the remarkable as it was significant that the powers of the remarkable as it was significant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and powers of the reveral States. In true strength consists in leavents in the results of the serious commencement of the rebellion each prize atties, and instly and fereible arread that the purificant that the powers of the reveral States. It is true strength consists in leavents of the rebellion each prize atties, and instly and fereible arread that purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the reveral States. It is true strength consists in leavents and the rebellion each prize atties, and instly and fereible arread that the purificant that the powers of the regions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the regions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the regions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by invasions of the rights and purificant that the powers of the received by the received by the rights and puri United States resumes its annual legisla- remarkable as it was significant that the Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority have been formally declared to extensive the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all dignity, equitions of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of the several States unimpaired; and to the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too power-led in any State by combinations to power-led in any State by combinations to preserve the Union with all dignity, equity, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects were "accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functive duties. An all-wise and merciful war was not "waged, upon our part, in forcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the benificent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a were included in the apportionment of the every particults heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

RESTORATION.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional governors had been appointed, conventions called, governors elected, legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States.

Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The block-

purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my prede-cessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and de-clared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional re-lation between the United States and each of the States and the people thercof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts-In the admission of Senators and Repre-sentatives from any and all of the States,

there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be the States whose people had rebelled this could not happen when the Constitution clothed with the powers of legislation; for against the lawful authority of the General and laws are enforced by a vigilant and Government. This question devolved upon faithful Congress. Each House is made the respective Houses, which, by the Cou- the 'judge of the elections, returns, and the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as possible, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judgeinly revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Scnate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Covernment, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Covernment, and returned to his constitutions, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in which he concurrence of two-thirds, and its constitutions in the concurrence of two-thirds, and they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the operations of his persuration in the valuable and important information in reference of two-thirds, and the occurrence of two-thirds, and the opporation of the sentation of the sentation of the two-thirds, as they can be the gualifications of its own members," and the sentation in the concurrence of two-thirds, as paying the payment of the sentation in the valuable and important information in reference of two-thirds, and the opporation of the Sentator of two-thirds, and in the payment of the payment of the sentation of the observation of the sentation in the valuable and important information in the advance of the sentation of the sentation of the beaution of the beaution of two-thirds of two-thirds of the sentation of the sentation of the sentation of the The proposition to amend the Federal the United States will be allowed a voice in Constitution, so as to prevent the existence the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and of slavery within the United States or any the political power and moral influence of place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratined by the requisite number of States; and interests of loyalty to the Government and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, officially declared to have become valid as so vitally effecting the restoration of the a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended tofore expressed, have undergone no change; form to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded in condition is right now—if in the areas and viriling the secondition is right now—if in the areas are in commission. He seems the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if in the areas are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and virilings have a service is thirteen thousand expedient activity and virilings activity obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of dition of these States at the present time, ceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of dition of these States at the present time, measures for the protection and ameliora- it is lawful to exclude them from represention of the condition of the colored race tation, I do not see that the question will

from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election but by the refresh of Congress not by their own consent, not by a failure of election but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great print the property property of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent autional disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital now awaiting an prehension, would turn capital now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate use present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and Tead to an increased production of those staples which have ended a greatly to the waith of the patient and added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of en-terprise would be opened to our progressive peo-ple, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differ-ences effaced from the minds of our countrymen. In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Gov-erronsest which constitutes us one needle." hy ernment which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should becau-tious, lest, having rescued our nation from peris of threatened disintegration, we resert to onsellidation, and in the end absolute despot-sin, as a remedy for recurrence of similar troub-es. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of power of doubt ful constitutionality, we should hasten to brin. legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancien

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative Executive, and Judciia Departments of the Government have, however, with great di-tinetness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undentable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the Scongress of the House declared, with a unanimity as the congress of the sense in the congress of the sense interest and uniform consistency, refused to sanction and assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undentable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion each House declared, with a unanimity as the congress of the schere of its appropriate states, and justification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way to which the Consideration of elegants. But let there be no usurfation of effect of the subscission of the converse on sample of the converse of public in the subscission of the converse of public life. To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the very confidence of the converse of public life. To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the very confidence of the converse of public life. To keep in all things were presented by Jefferon as rules of action, and promote a union of sent the professed objects of the schere of its appropriate states and the converse of the schere o

Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1806, the receipts were \$558,032,020, and the expenditures \$530,750,940, leaving an available surplus of \$37,281,050. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June.

plus of \$37,281,780. It is estimated that the receipts for the iscal year ending the 30th June, 1867, will be \$475,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$316,428,978, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$158,633,398. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$436,000,000, and that the expenditures will he \$350,247,641-showing an excess of \$85,752,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excess and import duties: but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of the following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all lexitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems new to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

THE ARMY. The report of the Secretary of War furnishes session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably-discharged soldier the well-curred reward of his faithfulness and sal-lantry. More than sixthousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus: and forty-one national comete containing the remains of 104,225 Union sold have already been established. The total mate of military appropriations is \$25,205,669.

THE NAVY. It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the a manner as would best promote American com-merce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loval Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebel. period, in order that there may be a suitable pubperiod, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension fund amounts to \$11,750,000 having increased \$2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were \$43,324,525, and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$23,526,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The sucressor their relief and improvement. The sugges-tions in behalf of this deserving class of our fel-ow-citizens are carnestly recommended to the invorable attention of Congress.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General resents a most satisfactory condition of he postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were \$14,386,986, and the expenditures \$15,352,-079, showing an excess of the latter of \$965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of \$700,000 for free mail matter, year was one and one-fifth per cent., and without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch in the National Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, the opinion of the people, the distribution or the people of the same and one-filtre per cent, and the increase of expenditures, owing principal the increase of expenditures, owing principal the increase of the mail service in the increase of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation of the people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

It is true, it has been assumed that the exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole the poople, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

It is true, it has been assumed that the exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole the poople, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

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It is true, it has been assumed that the exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole the form of the people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

It is true, it has been assumed that the exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole the form of the constitution with the constitution of the constitution with the constitution with the constitution of the constitution with the constitution of the consti

length of one handred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eith hundred and the enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the same and as aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of \$8,40,84. The length of railroad routes is thrity-two thousand nine hundred and interpretation of railroad routes is thrity-two housand nine hundred and interpretation in the same all an adjustment and proposed and interpretation of railroad routes is thrity-two hundred and interpretation in the same all and proposed and interpretation of railroad routes is further thousand four hundred and sixty-were miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-were miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-were miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-were miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-were miles. The report of the Commissioner of Agricultures.

The report of the Commissioner of Agricultures are remained in the same all proposing conditions. The stooming improving conditions are remained in the same all proposing conditions. The stooming improving conditions are remained upon a preliminary basis for a new. Postal Convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, links much as it contemplates a reduction of the butterectional letter postagate to make the interest of the United States, links and an advantage of the commercial interests of the United States, links and setting the province of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the distinct and number of the same allowed the states of the set of the commercial militors which were considered and hundred and sixty-were militors for the mails setting the same and the states of the commercial manual contents in the content in the same allowed the same allowed the same allowed the same allowed the s much as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

INTERIOR. The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year 4,629.312 acres of public land were disposed of, 1,892,516 acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early developence and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at the minimum price. The homestend enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubt-ed, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development.

Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the government and subject to its control until some parties of the way have control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but no ver in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of fae pro-jected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking con-ceived in good faith and executed with reason able energy, as it is the settled practice to with-draw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thusto exclude the inception of a subsequeut adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeit of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unseld. PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with. unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforescen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thorough fare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

PENSIONS. During the last fiscal year the amoun paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one handred and seventy seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government; and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose on us cor responding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigences of this branch f the service during the next fiscal year. Treaties have been concluded with the Indians, who, entired into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have

eriment at the cutoreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our nuthority, and manifected an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year ending September 20, 1866, eight thousand seiven hundred and sixteen patents for assful inventions and designs wore issued, any at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet thus confided to the special guardianship of remaining ur expended, the actual deficit | Congress, exceed in number the population for the past year is only \$265,093-a sum of several of our Territories, and no just within \$51,141 of the amount estimated in reason is perceived why a delegate of their the annual report of 1864. The decrease choice should not be admitted to a seat in of revenue compared with the previous the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of ena-

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among

foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home, a more just couplieration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Provice of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been maly esistanced in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and swen greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamschtla and the Russian possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons curvicted of infamous offenses, on condition of our grating to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain inforceourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewe.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, apon his escape from attempted assassination have been presented to that hamman ond enlightened ruler, and received by him which expressions of grasteful appreciation.

The Executive, warned of an attemptely Syanish-American adventurers to induce the oungration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have met been reflexed. Assurance has been seedived from the Government in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will

In the month of April last, as Coagres is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President af the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately up-on the completion of the evacuation, the

be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by Prussia has preposed and Republican form of Government. ofits.

Such was the condition of affairs in reinformation was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hone that Prance will re consider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the axisting engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case he renewed and permanently restored.

nently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the axercise of a belligarent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a murual convention for the advance of all charges of the settlement of the convention for the settlement of the convention for the settlement of the convention for the settlement of the settleme sition to defer settlement until a mutual convea-tion for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Con-gress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, spraing out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time. proper time. GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is a matter of regret tint no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the deprechations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of fireat Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two coupries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good fasts and neutrality, chall be restored between the respective nations.

FENIANISM, On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and immediation of the United States. In abedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval ings, and the proper givil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessity measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition falled, but it has not been without its

States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireand, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland hall suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Irefand con-tinually engaged the attention of the British nation; so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habens corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expidition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal. GREECE.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece. THE RIGHT OF EXPATRIATION,

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European on the completion of the evacuation, the States have dissented from this principle, French Government was to assume the same and have claimed the right to hold such of attitude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances the United States. Repeated assurances there been given by the Eusperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly-appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his pro-per functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should France has been equally forbearing; and the Lieutenant General of the Army of the which, although evincing increased liber-United States, with the view of obtaining ality, has not been accepted by the United such information as might be important to States. Peace is now prevailing everydetermine the course that might be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and be a favorable time for an assertion by Conmaintaining necessary and proper inter-gress of the principle, so long maintained course with the Republic of Mexico. Deep-by the Executive Department, that naturly interested in the cause of liberty and alization by one State fully exempts the humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on native-born subject of any other State from our part to exercise whatever influence we the performance of military service under possessed for the restoration and permanent any foreign Government, so long as he does cetablishment in that country of a domestic not voluntarily renounce its rights and ben-

gard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of No-vember last, official information was re-ceived from Paris that the Emperor of to the Representatives of the People such inforceived from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government. reserve harmony between the co-ordinate de-artments of the government, that each in its puriments of the government, that each in its proper phere may cordially co-create with the other in securing the maintenance of the con-stitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions
ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, Describer 3, 1888.

## FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, ATH OF DECEMBER BRICK HOUSE, No. 21 South Spruce street, n one of the finest neighborhood in the city. Lot routing about 37 feet on Spruce, running back 70 feet more or lets, is an alloy.

Terms liberal, and plade known at the sale,
ANDERSON, JOHNSON & SMITH,
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Real Estate Agents.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. THERE WILL BE SOLD ON THE PRE-mises, to the highest blidler, at the residence of the late Dr. Jean R. Jenes, in Bedford

of the late Dr. Joan R. Jone, in Bedord county, about ten miles west at Shelbyville, on the Lewisburg dirk rand, on McNDA Y, the 17th day of December, and from day to day thereafter, all the personnel rand from day to day thereafter, all the personnel property belonging to said estate, consisting of Montehold and Kitchen Farniture, Farning Tools and Implements, Horses, Nulley Jacks, Jamest, Cartle, Sheep and Hoge riberhors consist of stock hoge and lad hog! ready for simulation of the cattle are very superior? Corn, rouder, Onts, Hay, and a variety of other arricles.

And on the first day of Junnary there will be sold at the same place the tract of land constituting the homested, containing thout three hundred and forty-eight were, all understand dwelling home of six or seven rooms, elegant and commodious. The outhourse are new and very superior; fine young orehard; forty or fifty acres of meadow; planty of never tailing water. The personnel property will be add on a credit of twelve months, axegy where the purchases are less than five dollars, in which case the cash will be required on delivery of the articles.

The land will be seld on six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months time. Notes with approved personal accuracy will be required in all property of personal artered in all property of the articles. The land will be self on an extraction of the most and twenty-four months time. Notes with approved personal security will be required in all cases, and a lien will be retained on the land until the purchase mappy is said.

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